

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
FLOR DE DINGIGUI

MEDIUM.
MUSICAL.
OIGAL MADE IN
MADRAS. Of equal quality
to the largest sizes of any cigar
in the world. Awarded Two Gold Medals.
Best cigar in the world. Best cigar in the world.
No. 1 and 2. (12 staves). For
Dingigui Company, 12, Newgate-st.,
London, W.C. Established in
1868.

FLOR DE DINDIGUL.

No. 762.—ONE PENNY. [C.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

London, Sunday, May 17, 1896.

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COOL, SWEET, FRAGRANT.

TADDY AND CO., LONDON.

SPECIAL
SUNDAY EDITION

LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE MATABELE RISING.
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EN-
GAGEMENT.

RUSSIAN CHALLENGE TO
ENGLAND.

BULWAOY, May 15.—Col. Napier to-day despatched Capts. Grey and Wray with 160 mounted men to establish a heliograph station. They this succeeded in doing on a lofty kopje in the neighbourhood of Saba Induna. They found that the Matabele had evacuated that position. Capt. Grey followed them by their tracks through dense forest to the north-east. Our men made several gallant charges, and killed about 80 of the enemy, who were completely demoralised. A herd of cattle was captured by the Africanders, and Gifford's horse on the same patrol.—RAUTER.

BULWAOY, May 15.—Col. Sir K. Martin arrived here at midnight, and to-day took over the command of the forces. The town is quiet, and all danger of an attack on Bulwao is now over. People are resuming business.—DALZIEL.

BRITISH USING ASSEGAI'S:
COUNTRY SAFE.

Mr. Chamberlain received yesterday afternoon the following despatch from Sir H. Robinson:—"Following telegram received from Earl Grey: Bulwao, May 14. Am glad to inform your Excellency that rebels on the other side of Thaba Induna, who threatened communication with Gwelo and Salisbury road, have been thoroughly routed. No casualties on our side. Following message from Capt. Napier has just been received: Sent out 130 mounted men and 150 infantry with 7-pounder and Maxim. Mounted men went towards Thaba Induna, and burnt a number of rebels; from there to the east, and met enemy. After 30 minutes' fighting enemy fled, chased by horsemen. In many instances horsemen took assegaies of enemy, and used them as lances. Killed on rebels side about 100. Our men took 50 to 60 head of cattle, many goats and sheep, and several guns and handbombs. I consider country round here fairly safe. Will send escort to Umzimtu to fetch mule wagons as soon as you can send despatch to say wagons left. Horses have had very hard day's work. I have got fair amount of grain in, and am sending early in the morning. Capt. Grey and Van Niekerk handled their men well. I trust wagons will leave early."

SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

DERVISH ACTIVITY.

SUAKIM, May 16.—Gawilar, Osman Digma's Dervish tax collector, offers his support if an advance is made. Isha Muza, head of a tribe of friendly Dervishes, has been arrested. He is to be tried by court martial for having assisted the enemy. Osman Digma has been reported between Kassala and Adarama.—"The Globe."

SUAKIM, May 16.—It is reported that the Emir of Dongola has appealed to the Dervishes for reinforcements, as he is unable to oppose the Egyptian troops with his present force. The Khalifa has ordered Zeki to reinforce Dongola with all the force available at El Obeir, but he is afraid to send more troops from Omdurman. It is also stated that the Khalifa is impatiently awaiting the Bairam festival, as he expects crowds of Arabs to pour into Omdurman, and he proposes to dispatch reinforcements from their number to Dongola, Kassala, and Suakin. The movement of the troops from Suakin to Wady Halfa is being rapidly carried out. The Camel Corps left yesterday for Rossoir on its way to the front. The 10th Soudanese Battalion will leave shortly. The neighbourhood of Suakin is peaceful.

OLD REPORT REVIEWED.

NAPLES, May 16.—A report is current here that England has agreed to give Zedla to Italy in exchange for Kassala.—DALZIEL.

CYCLONIC DISASTER IN
AMERICA.

MANY LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A terrific cyclone swept over Sherman, Texas, yesterday afternoon, completely destroying the western portion of the town. It is estimated that 60 persons, a large proportion of whom were negroes, were killed, and that many more were seriously injured.

The storm, which travelled in a northerly direction over a path 400 yards wide, swept everybody before it, the dead being hurled many rods. Forty persons are reported killed to the south of the town. An iron bridge was blown down and carried away. Houses were lifted from their foundations, and reduced to ruins. Huge trees were uprooted. The wreckage lies in such great piles, that much in it is most difficult. Many bodies have been found horribly mangled and encrusted in mud. It is feared that the reports from the country districts will add to the number of casualties, more especially as a waterspout burst at the same time over Howe (Texas), where 8 persons were killed and many injured.

According to later telegrams from Sherman, Texas, it is now estimated that 120 persons were killed and 100 injured. Many bodies continue to be brought in hourly. Many are horribly mutilated. In some cases limbs have been torn off, while in others the features have been rendered quite unrecognisable. In other instances the bodies of the dead are not even bruised.

TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

Lord Rosebery seems to be terribly in the dumps, and I do not wonder at it, for a more melancholy spectacle than the present Opposition I never beheld.

By his own confession the Irish have deserted them, the Radicals themselves have no more spirit left in them, the constituents show no

symptom of irritation against the Government, and the best advice

he has for the Liberal party is "to lie low." These be the clarion notes in which the leader of the Radicals calls his followers to death or victory. Why a mouse would not be frightened at such a tame demand.

We all have a shrewd suspicion that the Radical party is dead and done for, but at least one expected that its leader would affect to detect some signs of animation in the poor corpse.

By the way, words are hardly strong enough to express the fury of the Irish Nationalists at the threats of the Nonconformist Radicals. The latter, as you know, have been calling upon Providence and Oliver Cromwell to save them because the Irish voted for the Education Bill, and are openly threatening them with abandonment of Home Rule for good and all.

It makes the Anti-Parnellites perfectly frantic, because they really were bound to vote for the second reading of the Bill—the priests looked after that—and the alliance between the two parties is practically at an end already.

Of course the rupture was bound to come some day, but it is very amusing now that it has come, particularly to anybody who is neither an Irish Nationalist nor an English Radical.

THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.
PREPARED TO EXPLODE.

PANIS, May 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Figaro" telegraphs that while the Emperor neglects no opportunity (leaving Alsace-Lorraine out of the question) of being agreeable to France, the discontent against England is increasing in Government circles.

The condemnation of 2 officers of the German ship "Hohenzollern" at Hong Kong to 3 months' imprisonment is considered an act of spite, and if the verdict is upheld on appeal, the Government has decided to make a vigorous protest.—DALZIEL.

SPAIN IN EARNEST.

60,000 TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, May 15.—It has been decided that the army corps to be despatched to Cuba next Sept. shall be further strengthened. Instead of 40,000 men already announced, it is probable that this new corps will reach a total of 60,000 men. A circular, to be despatched to the Powers upon the attitude adopted by the U.S. towards the Cuban insurgents, has already been drawn up, and the draft has received the approval of the Cabinet.—CENTRAL News.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S MYTHICAL
BABY.

AN INDIGENT MOTHER.

The Baroness de Roques (mother of Mrs. Maybrick), writing from abroad to a correspondent who called her to a correspondence, said that she had given birth to a child, the father of which was a high official of the prison, and whose outures were not resisted in order to obtain relaxation of discipline, and the granting of certain favours and privileges has received the following reply:—"I wish to say the infamous article and suggestions—I have no other word covers the same—in the grossest libel that has for years appeared at intervals—with a set purpose, I must assume, from its repetition. It is absolutely false."

I am very glad that attention has been called in Parliament to the sale of old regimental colours. There ought to be no possibility of such a scandal as that which occurred the other day when the colours of the 72nd Highlanders were sold by auction. The glorious old rags round which brave men have fought and given their lives to save deserve a better fate than that.

Surely there are enough cathedrals in the country in which they might be hung in all honour. Memorials of great deeds and good service, and incentives to the rest of us to emulate the pluck that has carried them safely over flood and field, they are national trophies, and ought not to become the property of any private individual, however distinguished.

I see that Mrs. William O'Brien, the wife of that politician whose aversion to foreign troops made him so celebrated, has purchased the ground on which New Tipperary is built, and presented it to the townpeople. Considering the share her husband had in inducing these poor folks to quit their homes to please the agitators, it is a graceful act, but the price paid is next to nothing. It was £750. Can you imagine a better commentary upon the results of following the advice of the prizewinners?" The people of Tipperary, at the bidding of these people, go out and found a new town, and after it had been in existence for some years, the value of the land upon which their town is built is about that of a couple of moderate cottages. Do you suppose you could buy the freehold of Old Tipperary for seven times £750?

A more extraordinary tale than that, unfolded in Mr. Justice Hawking's Court is in the relations between the Arabian Prince and the London solicitor he never heard out of the Arabian Nights. The fakir who brought the prince his annual dividends, the messengers who were always getting caught by "hostile tribes" at inconvenient moments, and the picture of the prince's relatives seated patiently upon the shores of their happy country, with 20 millions of money concealed about their persons, all read like a page from the most extravagant romance of the Orient.

THE READING MURDERS.
Mrs. Dyer Inside.

Application will be made to-morrow, the first day of the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, for a special day to be fixed to try Mrs. Dyer. It is believed that it will commence on Wednesday.

The plea of insanity is the most

common defence, and the messengers who were always getting caught by "hostile tribes" at inconvenient moments, and the picture of the prince's relatives seated

patiently upon the shores of their happy country, with 20 millions of money concealed about their persons, all read like a page from the most extravagant romance of the Orient.

After surviving all this, one cannot refuse credit to the story of the mysterious fakir who turned up one morning with 7 or 8 thousand pounds in English bank notes, which he had to raise in her defence, Dr. Savage, and Dr. Forbes Winslow being engaged in the case, the former having examined her for the Treasury and the latter for the defence. Dr.

Savage, the Home Office expert in cases of lunacy after a prolonged examination of Mrs. Dyer, has certified that she is insane. Mrs. Dyer is, therefore, incompetent to plead at Old Bailey. It only now remains to be seen what course the Treasury will take in the case of Mrs. Palmer, Dyer's daughter, who is indicted with being an accessory before the fact in the case of one child's death.

WIDE AWAKE.

GREAT STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

24,000 MEN IDLE.

Yesterday the threatened strike in the London building trade commenced in earnest, the members of 4 unions of carpenters and joiners handing in their notices to cease work to-morrow.

This movement was inaugurated over a quarter of a century ago, and the combination has since been held annually.

On the first occasion 120 schools re-

quired about 10,000. Next morn-

ing, on going downstairs, saw the door

of the private office open, and saw that

the place was in confusion, while the

door of the safe against the wall had

been wrenched open. Mrs. Goldberg

and her husband, and the household

of the building were closed at the usual hour.

Mr. Goldberg and his family, who

live in the upper floors, retired to rest

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CIGARETTE PAPERS. By JOSEPH HATTON.

Colonel North's Strong Room.

So much has been said about Eltham and the late Col. North's strong room, that it may be worth while to complete the story by mentioning the chief amputee to its construction. Everybody, more or less, lunched at Eltham on Sundays, and were shown the owner's horses and dogs, and in its earliest days the plans for the house's enlargement. I remember on one occasion being a guest of the famous Yorkshirer when he told me all about the strong room he had designed and which, indeed, was in course of excavation. "If folks will like you great presents why, you must have somewhere to keep them. I dare say it will cost me as much to construct a strong room to keep that Liverpool plate in as the value of it, but I must take care of it; I value it millions beyond what it cost; would you like to see some of it?" Of course I would, and he showed me a portion of the table set that had been presented to him by his Liverpool friends, and nothing more superb or in better taste can well be imagined. It was one of the supreme efforts of Messrs. Ellington, cost £5,000, consisted of everything in the way of plate for a gentleman's table, and I forget for how many persons. It was to protect this handsome testimony that Col. North told me he was building a strong room that would in its way be just as fine a thing. When completed it was a remarkable place, the floor cased to a tremendous thickness, the walls vast blocks of granite, enormous iron gates, burlap alarms, and every appliance that ingenuity could devise against the influence and strength of the 19th century Jack Sheppard. In the strong room were minor safes, and on occasions of great house parties Col. North's guests were invited to place their jewels there on retiring, just as one is requested to deposit one's treasures in the noted safes of the great American hotels, particularly out West.

Mr. Tate's Fortunes Began with Half-a-crown.

Col. North enjoyed every minute of his life. He did not desire to be taken for anything he was not; he gloried in his success, felt the happier that others were made rich through his influence, was just as much at home with the lowest, for the reason that he was himself. There are many rich men who are always other people; but these are the rich men who have made their money, in small way, shopmen who have thriven by "careful attention to business," "punctuality with despatch," and so on; not men who have started life with a shilling and started it in a big way all the same. Look at Mr. Henry Tate. He went into Liverpool to begin his business life with half-a-crown in his pocket! Some people think his gift of a picture gallery to the nation is his one great showing. Not at all. It is only quite recently that he gave away, in sums of £25,000, close upon £100,000. Besides this he has kept great hospitals going, built and endowed free libraries, established homes for all sorts and conditions of men and women, and he goes on walking in this path of generosity, although he has a large family—and is blessed in this respect that his children find equal pleasure with himself in his noble benefactions.

Recreations of Wealth.

There was Robert Crawshay, the master of Cyfarthfa. He might have been a retired merchant or manufacturer on a very moderate income, judging from his recreations; and yet he was a millionaire and the owner at one time of the largest ironworks in the world, and lived in a castle. His two hobbies were gardening and photography. Years ago he had the privilege of being a guest at Cyfarthfa Castle, and I would have liked one of the extreme democrats of the time to have seen the life there for a day or two. Mr. Crawshay photographed his guests, showed them his flowers, and during dinner gave them the pleasure of hearing his fine band of instrumentalists, formed among his workmen. They stayed on the lawn opposite the dining-room windows, the same company that went to the grand band concert at the Crystal Palace and carried off prizes and awards of merit. Not that Mr. Crawshay could hear the music; he was stone deaf; he told me he had stood with his head close to a great organ without hearing a sound. Over dinner guests wrote on slips of paper what they had to say to their host, and Mrs. Crawshay, his clever and generous wife, originator of the "Lady Help," and other institutions, must have an interesting collection of written reminiscences of those days. She has been a widow for some years now, and has resided a great deal in Italy. Mr. Crawshay exhibited many artistic examples of his work at the Photographic Exhibition in London. A millionaire who could take a constant delight in horticulture and photography and find his reward in providing for his friends the best kind of music, though he himself was deaf, is a witness against the supposed demoralizing influences of money.

The Latest About Professor Blackie.

Dr. Archibald Stodart Walker was the nephew of the late Professor Blackie. His uncle bequeathed to him the greater part of his library. Dr. Walker has just published a volume of "The Selected Poems of John Stuart Plaikie," with an introductory chapter, "An Appreciation," which is worthy of the book, and that is the highest compliment any one could pay Dr. Walker. Here and there in his reminiscences the reader gets characteristic and, I fancy, more or less new and original glimpses of the Professor, who is always a lovable as well as a scholarly figure. "He often used to say to me, 'Don't tell me what you think tell me what you know.'"

"Think upon your knees" was his metaphorical way of picturing the attitude of reverence which he deemed right in our intellectual life. "It Irish people," he said, "can only think of Scotland it would be a great good thing for both countries." The principle of nationality, he said, "I take to be this—that we should cling to everything that is essential to us as a historical nation, and because we are a historical nation we should remember with all the more pride that we are one of many nations that go to make up the greatest Empire the world has ever seen." Dr. Walker, in spite of all temptations, only tells one Blackie story, and it admirably illustrates the inherent good humour of the man. He paid a visit to an eminent Edinburghisher, and mentioned that he had lectured the previous night on Home Rule. The publisher replied, "I am astonished at your fondness for making an exhibit-

power of man." The "holes in the mountains" through which our railway train runs are continually mentioned in the diary, particularly those on the way from London to Liverpool. The Shah mentions the Queen wearing the Koh-i-noor, and describes it as a fine diamond, but in spite of the display of jewellery at the royal receptions he evidently saw nothing that could be said to compete with his own collection.

The Shah's Pot of Flowers.
It will be remembered that the Shah were a remarkable collection of jewels upon his dress. There was something irreverent in Borden's note of this in a farce that was produced after the visit in which the Shah had found his trip so expensive that in place of his jewels his surcoat was decorated with representative pawn tickets. But we were talking of millions and one can imagine how hard it must be for some to contemplate the day when they must go to another world and leave their wealth behind them. But as a rule rich men are not fingering their money. They are not continually looking at it. They don't run it through their hands as the miser does in the "Cloches de Corneville"; don't keep it in bags in a bureau as Mathias does in "The Bells." Their medium of exchange is paper. I know a wealthy man once who rarely ever had a sovereign in his pocket, and who, though he dealt in millions, told me he had never seen a large sum of money in specie. His dealings were represented by cheques. But if you are fond of diamonds and rubies, and gold, and gems of costly and precious stones in wonderful settings; if you have a taste of these things and your delight is to look at them one can imagine that they give to death a new terror. The late Shah left behind him the richest store of such gems of any monarch in the world. The Shah's possessions in this respect are worth £12,000,000. They include as their chief ornament the old Persian crown. It is in the shape of a pot of flowers, at the summit of which is a ruby the size of a hen's egg. There is a silver vase decorated with 100 of the finest emeralds extant. One of the most notable things is a cube of amber that is said to have fallen from heaven in the days of Mohammed. It is supposed to insure the possessor from harm. The late Shah may have had some faith in it, seeing that he passed through many dangers, not the least those of his first trip to Europe, and an accident that he believed nearly happened to a royal steamer off the Isle of Wight. Very hard and grim to fall at last by the hand of a vulgar assassin! Recent reference to the Persian jewels prove that over the very interesting tale is quite clear.

The Shah, the history of which is not without its tragic incidents, has now started life with a chilling and started it in a big way all the same. Look at Mr. Henry Tate. He went into Liverpool to begin his business life with half-a-crown in his pocket! Some people think his gift of a picture gallery to the nation is his one great showing. Not at all. It is only quite recently that he gave away, in sums of £25,000, close upon £100,000. Besides this he has kept great hospitals going, built and endowed free libraries, established homes for all sorts and conditions of men and women, and he goes on walking in this path of generosity, although he has a large family—and is blessed in this respect that his children find equal pleasure with himself in his noble benefactions.

The Free Gifts of Heaven.
"They toil not, neither do they spin," but how much more lovely than the Shah's pot of flowers with its red ruby! I don't suppose either that the ruby makes anything of a show; an ordinary stone would do us so far as ornament goes, seeing that this wonderful ruby is not. A bit of the Derbyshire "Blue John," in a heavy, stony pebble, a cube of malachite, and a better display, and I shouldn't wonder that one of our imitation gem shops could show a far more dazzling picture than even that silver vase with its 100 emeralds. Despite the poetic traditions of Persia and that "Bower of Roses" by Bendimere's Stream, the Shah never saw so many and such lovely roses as he saw in England. I dare say that if Tom Moore had never travelled in Persia he would never have written such a gorgeous and glowing poem as "Lalla Rookh." I was in the neighbourhood of the Dove the other day, where Tom Moore wrote that tuneful and delightful romance. It was spring, the woods full of bluebells, in shaded corners of meadows the all the trees fresh and green. Nature makes the new leaves all over England (in Australia they are mostly brown, though fresh they may be), and here and there in certain windows were pots of flowers that were not only more beautiful than those found in the Shah's pot, but the arrangement was perfect. A postman, I suppose, having a walk in the garden, stopped to look at the flowers, and said, "What a nice rose!"

WALTER.—Exercise your own judgment.

LILAC.—Submit the will to counsel.

HENPECKED.—As the marriage took place before the law, the woman property did not come into force, you do not have the right that she claims, unless there was a settlement in her favour.

DOUBTFUL.—It has been ruled that a custom cannot insist on being served, even though he may be absent.

WORRIED.—No. The woman property did not come into force, you do not have the right that she claims, unless there was a settlement in her favour.

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

It is a far call back to the time when Miss Jennie Lee drew the town to shed sympathetic tears over her intensely moving performance of "Jo," the poor waif and stray of humanity, dramatised in company with other leading personages from Dickens' story of "Bleak House." The new generation of playgoers who welcomed the pathetic incarnation revived by Sir Augustus Harris at our national theatre on Wednesday night showed themselves as deeply affected through their emotions as those elders had ever been, thus proving that the natural realism so artistically imparted by the actress to her performance had suffered by time and repetition no loss of its infinite tenderness and piteous actuality. Modern playgoers who know a little Robson, only by tradition, may gather a faithful indication of his peculiar quality in Miss Lee's presentation of Jo, in which gleams of the purely characteristic humour, outwardly typifying the London gutter child, glint luridly in a constant play of light and shade across the stern prose of the boy's woe-begone, hunted-down existence. It is strange through all these years that no dramatist has ever been incited and even inspired by this painfully faithful delineation of "Jo" to write for its gifted impersonator the glad side, distilled from the sorrowful side, of the London arab's existence. Despite its hardships, the street life of the Cockney gutter child, as pedestrians through the slums may see for themselves, is in the main joyous, fraught with impish fun and frolic; and which of our players is so keenly qualified as Miss Jennie Lee to give this jocund type of childish humanity living embodiment upon the stage? What Mr. Chevalier, as the coster, is doing in showing us the man, Miss Lee ought also to do in making us the intimate acquaintance of his larkish boy. The artistic naturalness of the clever actress caused, by force of contrast, the assumptions of many of her playmates to appear artificial and melodramatic—extravagant caricatures rather than actual characters. Explanations were seen in Mr. Rudge Harding as Sir Lester Dedlock, Mr. Howard Russell as Mr. Tulkingham, Mr. McVicar as Mr. Bucket, and Miss Fanny Robertson in the small part of Mrs. Rounsell. As the revival of "Jo" at Old Drury is limited to a fortnight's run, our younger playgoers should lose no time in seeing an impersonation which through a very long period never failed to hold their elders in its illusive thrall.

COVENT GARDEN.

Never in recent times did a grand opera season at Covent Garden open more auspiciously than that just entered upon. It is no exaggeration to say that most presenters have partaken more of the nature of gala performances than of those somewhat dull evenings with half-empty stalls, which in the past so often characterised the first week in grand opera. The change is doubtless due in great measure to the appearance of M. Jean de Reszke so early in the season, and also to the delightfully varied programme which Sir Augustus Harris has provided with such liberality. There may be other reasons more flattering to the national spirit, but the fact remains that the audiences have been such as to test to the utmost the diplomacy and "finéesse" of Mr. Neil Forsyth in his efforts to find room for that fashionable throng which cannot be denied. Playing a trump card with Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," the operatic ball was set rolling on Monday, and a brilliant and be-jewelled audience, including the Prince of Wales, listened to the charming music as rendered by the two chief exponents—M. de Reszke and Madame Eames. The Romeo of the greatest living tenor is always conspicuous for many dignity and romantic bearing, and, if during the first hour or so on Monday his voice was not at its best, there was later all that colour and power which long since stamped him the supreme artist. The American soprano is constantly developing the histrionic as well as the vocal side of her art, and Madame Eames comes to us this year with a style more certain, and a method more in repose, than formerly. Her Juliette needs perhaps a little less restraint at times, and less consciousness of the singing of her husk; but when all is said, there is a deal to admire, and the waltz was superbly sung, the florid passages being models of correct and facile execution. M. Albers, as Mercutio, failed to make much of the cast were naturally overshadowed by those in the name parts. Mancinelli conducted the opera, which was sung in French, performing the same duty the next night for "Hansel and Gretel" given in English, with artists most of whom have already been heard in the work—Mdlle. Marie Elba for instance, as the boy, and Miss Huddleston as the girl. Mr. Bispaham undertook the role of Peter the Broom-maker, and, in his regard to his make-up, as we recently said, unkind things about his Telemundo. We may now join the chorus of praise. On the eighth night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" served for the appearance of Miss Macintyre as Santuzza, a performance of which the public was disappointed, if we mistake not, in Mr. Heddington's season. The gifted Scottish singer entered into the character with full appreciation of its possibilities, and with an abandon hardly expected. The powerful music was splendidly rendered, but, in the general appearance of the latest Santuzza, one failed to recognise the beautiful personality of Miss Macintyre. This must be altered, or an audience will excuse Turidu's wicked preference for Lola, as represented by Mdlle. Brazzi. Signor de Lucia was the tenor and Signor Ancona the Alfo, Signor Bevilacqua conducting the performance, which was in Italian. He was also at the desk on Wednesday, when the ballad-opera was to the fore, in "La Favorita." Signor Cremomini, the light tenor, who made a rather favourable impression in last night, appearing at Fernando and Madame Mantelli making her London debut as Leonora. The last exponent of a now famous part was certainly possessed of a good contralto voice, and acts with freedom, but her evident and excusable nervousness is quite sufficient to account for some vocal indiscretions. There will be further opportunities of judging the merits of the new comer, and opinions may therefore be deferred.

Of the Fernando there is little to add to what has already been written; and concerning the rest, Ancona, as Alfonso, and Plancon, as Baldassare, are guaranteed of earnest and capable effort. "Philémon et Baucis," Gounod's light and charming work, formed an admirable contrast to the lurid "Pagiacci" of Leoncavallo, but the general performance was not so good as those earlier in the week, nor was the attendance so large—too high a pressure of big audiences can't be expected every night. Singers, familiar with their respective tasks, appeared in both works. In the first, Miss Marie Egle again made a winsome Hansa, and M. Bonnard an effective Philémon. In "Pagiacci" there was now Nedda in Miss Marguerite Reid, who possesses a sweet voice, but whose general stage method seemed hardly strong enough for the part of the erring wife. Signor de Lucia repeated his clever performance as Carlo, and Signor Ancona was powerful as Tonio. There was again a crowded house on Friday, "Faust" being the draw, with Jean de Reszke and Madame Eames in the bill, and doubtless there was much disappointment on reading the printed slips telling of a sprained ankle which had placed the ominous tenor "hora de combat." M. Bonnard stepped into this breach and did well—splendidly, considering the comparison one could not help making throughout the evening, and the American soprano won golden opinions. That Madame Eames has marked individuality was shown in the way she dressed the part, quite different from the conventional short skirt and fair-haired double plait, and the general effect was pleasing and full of charm and power, the jewel song was a vocal gem, and her acting in the church scene was full of good points and new ideas, the fight against evil was tragically impersonated by M. Plancon, being painfully real and dramatic. M. Albers, as Valentine, came in for a full share of the honours, the chorus was unusually spirited and the opera was splendidly mounted. There was just one amusing slip—the curtain rose on the dungeon scene, but there was no prisoner, and the performance had to wait for the capture of the absent soprano.

THE NEW ROMEO AND JULIET.

There was no ordinary attraction which last Friday afternoon failed to overflow the Prince of Wales's Theatre, generously given by Mr. Arthur Roberts for a performance organised by the popular novelist, Mrs. Oscar Horner, in aid of the new Actors' Orphanage Fund. General as was this kindly cause, none the less the distinguished audience, representative of historical art and literature, albeit "open day to melting charity," were virtually waded and won "from the warm precincts of the cheerful day" to the less alluring glimpses of the footlights by a personal motive. This was none other than the sympathetic interest felt and taken by them in the worthy ambition of two of our youngest and most intelligent actresses, the sisters Aimée and Vera Beringer, to put their histrionic abilities to proof through one of the severest ordeals afforded by the poetical drama, by essaying a severally a portrayal of Shakespear's hapless lovers of Verona. Miss Aimée Beringer, the Romeo, has won her part with the management as a sufficient guarantee of the excellence in every department, and the culinary skill of the late "chef" of the Cafe Anglais in Paris, M. Aresia, so wonderfully demonstrated at the inaugural banquet on Friday night, to be exerted to the utmost to provide luncheons and dinners of the very finest description at a price modest in comparison with the quality of the viands and the merits of the wines. Private parties are to be accommodated in the building so handsomely furnished by Messrs. Maple and Co., and in short, we can now boast one of the finest restaurants in London.

MOTHER'S AWFUL CRIME. TERRIBLE MURDERS AT DERBY.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

At Derby, a mother murdered her 2 infant children and then committed suicide. Mrs. Whymann, who was only 22, was the widow of a Midland Railway clerk, who died shortly before Christmas from consumption, leaving 2 children, Ernest, 18 months, and Frank, 5 months old. After her husband's death Mrs. Whymann went to reside with her parents in Douglas, Derby; but ever since his death she had been in a very low and deponding state of mind, and more than once had been forced to say she should take her life. Early this week Mr. Whymann, senior, who is also a retired Midland Railway clerk, and his wife went to Nottingham, leaving deceased, her children and other members of the family at home. Soon after 12 o'clock the unfortunate woman sent her 13-year-old sister-in-law on an errand and told her to prepare the table for dinner. Upon her return, the girl, not finding anyone downstairs, went to one of the bed-rooms, and a horrible spectacle met her view. The unfortunate woman was lying on the floor with a terrible gash in her throat, and the 2 children were lying on the bed, one at the head and the other at the foot, with their throats cut also. An alarm was given, and several neighbours rushed into the house; a doctor and the police were also summoned. The youngest child was quite dead, but the mother and the elder boy lived a few minutes. There was a great quantity of blood on the bed and on the floor, and a blood-stained razor was lying by the woman's side. Deceased had only been married about 2 years, and she and her husband lived very comfortably together. His death preyed upon her heart more and more every day, and all last week she had been greatly depressed. Mrs. Whymann came from Scotland, and she had no friends in England except those on her husband's side.

THE INQUEST AND VERDICT.

The Derby coroner held the inquest at Derby, on the bodies of Mrs. Whymann, 22, and her 2 children, Alfred Ernest, aged 18 months, and Frank, aged 5 months. The evidence showed that Whymann became a widow in January, and had since lived alone with her husband's family. There was no quarrel or ill-feeling of any kind, and she was apparently lost no opportunity of testifying to their great kindness towards her. She was very depressed after her husband's death. Her beauty hangs upon the broom of night.

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It seemed as if she had crept out of the canvas of Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, or some other of the grand old Florentine painters. Not was the eye only the limit of his compass to make him feel at times anything but comfortable. The French, though at Covent Garden must be a blessing in such a case. On the eighth night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" served for the appearance of Miss Macintyre as Santuzza, a performance of which the public was disappointed, if we mistake not, in Mr. Heddington's season. The gifted Scottish singer entered into the character with full appreciation of its possibilities, and with an abandon hardly expected. The powerful music was splendidly rendered, but, in the general appearance of the latest Santuzza, one failed to recognise the beautiful personality of Miss Macintyre. This must be altered, or an audience will excuse Turidu's wicked preference for Lola, as represented by Mdlle. Brazzi. Signor de Lucia was the tenor and Signor Ancona the Alfo, Signor Bevilacqua conducting the performance, which was in Italian. He was also at the desk on Wednesday, when the ballad-opera was to the fore, in "La Favorita." Signor Cremomini, the light tenor, who made a rather favourable impression in last night, appearing at Fernando and Madame Mantelli making her London debut as Leonora. The last exponent of a now famous part was certainly possessed of a good contralto voice, and acts with freedom,

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YESTERDAY'S
LAW AND POLICE.

Appeal Court.

THE RAILING OF BROCKWELL PARK. The court delivered judgment in the case of the L.C.C. v. the Churchwardens, d/c, of Lambeth.—This was an appeal by the L.C.C. from the order of Baron Justice and Justice Wright, and raised the important question as to the responsibility of the L.C.C. in respect to Brockwell Park. The council acquired the park under the provisions of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act of 1890. The park was kept open for the perpetual use of the public. It consisted of 75 acres, and contained a house, a lode, and a stable. The only persons who occupied these were the caretakers and persons employed in the management of the park, who lived there rent free, which was taken in consideration when fixing the salaries. Parts of the house were used as a refreshment-room and a gymnasium, and for other purposes for the convenience of the public. The grazing was let, but the income from this and other sources did not exceed the money spent on keeping up the park, which exceeds £2,000 per year. The L.C.C. were assessed separately with respect to the house, the land, and the cottages, the total estimated rental being put at £466, and the rateable value at £662. The question was whether the council were ratable at all in respect to the park and the house thereon, and if so on what basis. Baron Pollock and Justice Wright decided against the council, and remitted the case to find what was the sentimental value, stating that no regard ought to be had to the former, or name, or valuations made before the park existed, and that they thought that the different parts of the property ought not to be separately assessed, as they were occupied as a whole for 1 purpose, and could not be let separately without interfering with that purpose. Against this decision the L.C.C. appealed, and the Court of Appeal reversed that decision, holding that the park was ratable in nothing. The council received no interest in it under the Act of Parliament, and as they were obliged to take the park over as a whole its dwellings on the park were also ratable in nothing.—The appeal was allowed.

Admiralty Court.

EXTRAORDINARY CASUALTY IN A DOCK.

Sir F. Jeune and Trinity Masters considered the hearing of the case of Sweeny v. the N.E. R. Co.—Plaintiff, as owner of the ss. Chidlers, sought to recover damages for the loss of his vessel, which capsized in the Tyne Dock when being towed from one part of the dock to another being the property of defendants. The vessel was empty, and beams or compensating balances held by chains in the ship, on each side of the ship, to steady her, but the chains gave way, and the beams failing to do their work of checking the vessel's list, she capsized.—Plaintiff pleaded that the tug put an undue strain on the vessel and negligently maneuvered, thus causing the capsizing, but the court held that the chains were inadequately and improperly fastened, and this was the fault of those on the steamer, plaintiff's servants.—Judgment was therefore given for defendants, with costs.

Queen's Bench Division.

A READING HAIRDRESSER LIBELED. The case of Best v. Osborne, Garrett, and Co. came up before Justice Cave for judgment.—In this case Mr. Wm. Best, a hairdresser, of Reading, sued the proprietors of the "Hairdressers' Journal" to recover damages for libel. It appeared that in November, 1895, plaintiff recovered £400 damages for libel from defendant, who subsequently published other articles which intimated that the statements made on behalf of his plaintiff (ss) case at the trial of the first action were false, and that if they (defendants) had been permitted to defend the action as they desired to do, the result would have been different.—The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for £100 damages.—Defendants' counsel then said that as defendants had paid £100 into court they were entitled to judgment, with costs.—The foreman of the jury said, in fixing the damages at £100, the jury had taken into consideration the fact that defendants would have to pay the costs of the action.—His lordship said that he should give judgment for defendant, plaintiff to have the costs of the action up to the paying of the £100.

City of London Court.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.) BY INSTALMENTS IN SIXTY YEARS. Application was made for the committal of the defendant in the case of Mann v. Ellmann, Holloway, for non-payment of an instalment of £1 offered to the court.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: There is a debt of £600 which it has been agreed shall be paid at £1 per month. How absurd it is. A man who proposed it is simply fit for a lunatic asylum. It would take 60 years to pay the debt and costs.—It was stated that at the hearing the defendant said he would file a petition in bankruptcy, but he had not done so.—The defendant said he was manager to his wife's printing and publishing business, and she paid him £50s. a week.—The Commissioner: He ought to be able to pay £1 a month out of £50s. a week, especially as his wife keeps him.—Committed for 10 days.

Middlesex County Sessions.

SENTENCE REDUCED. Mr. Littler, Q.C., upon taking his seat, referred to a case heard by him at the last sessions, where he had sentenced one Hutton to 6 months' hard labour and his wife to 12 months' for cruelty to their child. It was said that at the time, he said, the husband was least to blame. While the husband was in prison his other children were being kept by his friends, who could ill afford to do so.—The court felt they might reduce the sentence on the man to 3 months, and during the remainder of the term the police court missionary would receive 10s. a week from the Middlesex Victoria Fund to maintain the children.—The cruelty consisted of neglect, which probably accelerated the death of the child.—Committed for 10 days.

A NEWBORN LUGGAGE SENTENCED.

Arthur Hancock, 21, labourer, was brought up for sentence for being an incorrigible rogue and vagabond.—Hancock and a man named Wm. Fowler were seen shortly after midnight at Edmonton on Good Friday behaving in such a suspicious manner that P.C. Reed seized Hancock. Fowler then raised a revolver, and as he was about to pull the trigger Reed seized his arm, letting go of Hancock, and bolted. He got into his car, and on the way he said if he had not been so quick he would have done for him. Hancock was afterwards arrested, and cartridges were found upon him corresponding with those in the revolver, which was loaded in 6 chambers. When Hancock was arrested it was with great difficulty, as he struggled violently with the police.—Both had previously been convicted of house-breaking.—Fowler was sentenced to 2 years' penal servitude at the last sessions, and Hancock was now sent to 12 months' hard labour.

TWO THOMAS.

Wm. Thomas, 42, fitter, was brought up for sentence for obtaining a night's lodging and some food under false pretences, and Mr. Littler began reading a list of

convictions, including one of 7 years' penal servitude, but prisoner protested that he had never been convicted. It turned out that this statement was correct, the convictions being against another Thomas in the calendar.—The prisoner was then sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.—The other Thomas got 5 years' penal servitude.

AT 1 P.M.—THE WELSH HARP.

John Humphries, 50, stableman, was brought up for sentence for stealing a horse, set of harness, hansom cab, whip, and other articles.—William Whisker, cabman, was plying for hire with his horse and cab on April 3 and got a fare to Hounds. It was a long journey, and after he had finished the job he pulled up at the Welsh Harp. He saw Humphries standing by, and thinking he was a hawker attached to the house, left his horse and cab in his charge. He found a few minutes after his horse and cab had gone. The same day a policeman in Regent-st. noticed prisoner driving a hansom. He thought it was a fare for a cabman to wear a cap on a fine day, and his questions to prisoner led to his arresting him. Prisoner had the cap on to conceal the fact that he had no badge on—3 months.

SHAM COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICIAL.

John Thomas, 52, pleaded guilty to

stealing a quantity of property from various houses at Wood Green and the surrounding districts.—His modus operandi

was to go to a house and say he was a London County Council inspector, and had called to make an inspection of the house.

He would ask the lady of the house to go into the next room to him in which they were and listen if any plaster fell when he tapped the wall. While the lady was in the next room listening to him all the small articles he could lay his hands on, having a partiality for money or jewellery. When the lady returned from the next room he would tell her in what way the wall was defective and that he would make out a report.—Prisoner pleaded that when he had completed his last term of penal servitude he found his wife had gone, he did not know where, and he was homeless. There were a number of previous convictions, the last being 7 years' penal servitude, of which there was 1 year 9 months unexpired.—He was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude and 3 years' police supervision, and to complete his unexpired term.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.

Dorcas Snell, 63, laundress, was brought up for sentence for stealing a basket.—Prisoner was bound over last August upon her promise to go to a home of the St. Giles' Christian Mission.—Mr. Littler read her convictions, starting from 1874, when she had 7 days at Reading; in 1875 she had 14 days; 1880, 1 month; 1881, 2 months; 1882, 12 months; 1883, 3 years' penal servitude and 7 years police supervision; 1883, 1 month; 1890, 12 months; 1893, 6 months. In August she was bound over on the present charge to come up for trial when called upon, as she had not done, and Mr. Littler said the court must deal severely with her as a warning to others that they must keep their promises. She had a terrible record, and was given an opportunity to reform, but she only stayed at the home for 3 days—9 months' hard labour and 3 years' police supervision.

(Before Mr. R. Loveland-Loveland.)

STEALING A BICYCLE.

Albert Jordan, 19, labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing a can and a bicycle value £1, and a bicycle value £7.

The prisoner entered a yard and took away the bicycle and tried to pawn it.

There was a previous conviction for stealing a coat from a pawnbroker's at Grimbsy.—Det.-insp. Scott, of Grimbsy, said Jordan had been apprenticed to a smock-fitter, and turned out badly.—9 months.

SIX MONTHS FOR 9d.

Alfred Newton, 37, labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing a mug and other articles valued at 9d, the property of the Edmonton Union. There was a long list of convictions for petty offences, and the accused was sentenced 6 months' hard labour.

MANSION HOUSE.

"MORE TROUBLE THAN HE WAS WORTH."

William Hammond, 22, porter, was charged with attempting to steal from the person.—The evidence showed that on Tuesday night the prisoner was seen by Det. Pearson, with several other men, robbing a sailor in Brompton-lane, andounding him against the wall, they proceeded to rifle his pockets. The sailor shouted out, "I haven't got any money," to which the prisoner, who was feeling about the sailor's clothes, replied, "Oh, you're more trouble than you are worth." The thieves found some paper money on the sailor, but they did not apparently appreciate its value, for one of them crumpled it up and put it back into the man's pocket. Seeing the detective approach, the man ran, but Pearson, after a chase, succeeded in capturing the prisoner.—Hammond, in defence, said he was merely putting the box back in his pocket when the officer appeared on the scene.—21 days' hard labour.

STRATFORD.

IS KISSING INDECENT?

Frederick Augustus Lloyd, umbrella maker, of Kensington-lane, Clapton, was summoned for assaulting Isabella Jane, a maid, at East Ham Railway Station on May 4.—Defendant was last charged with the offence, but the charge then was alleged to be indecent, and the only evidence of an assault was an endeavour to kiss the prisoner. The bench dismissed the case, holding that assault of that character could not be held indecent.—Complainant now stated that she was waiting for her husband when the defendant, who was the worse for liquor, put his arm round her waist and pulled her towards him. She threatened him with his umbrella, and some friends took her away. Afterwards he threatened to punch her. For the defence, a plea of guilty was entered, and it was agreed that defendant had written to Mrs. Raymond offering a full apology, and expressing regret. Defendant was a respectable man, but on this day he was the worse for liquor.—Fined 20s., and 30s. costs.

SOUTH-WESTERN.

BURGLARY AT STREATHAM.

Edward Bailey, 22, described as a labourer, of City-rd., was charged on re-arrest with breaking into Pierfield House, Streatham, the residence of Mr. C. Pike, and stealing 2 gold brooches, 2 pair of earrings, 2 gold scarfs, &c., worth £5.

P.C. Smyth stated that he had been barking and then saw the prisoner running down the road. He gave chase, and overtook him. The accused then handed the officer the stolen property.—Accused had entered the house by the verandah from the next house, which was unoccupied.—Mr. Francis first decided to commit him to trial, but learning that there was no previous conviction against him, gave him the benefit of the doubt as to the way he entered the house, and sentenced him to 4 months.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Albert Knight, 16, of Raynvy Garden, Putney, was charged on re-arrest with stealing a safety bicycle belonging to Mr. Headley, artist, residing at Manor House, Putney.—The prosecutor left the machine outside 48, Deptford-rd., Putney, on Friday last, when it was stolen. It was transpired that the prisoner had ridden away on it, and taken it to his uncle's house. The latter was suspicious, and told the police, with the result that the accused was arrested.—In consideration of the prisoner's youth and good character, he was released on his uncle's recognisances.

GREENWICH.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A CONSTABLE.

George Price, 23, of Creek-rd., Deptford, was charged on re-arrest with assaulting P.C. Simmonds, 186 R, at Deptford-rd., Deptford.—The prisoner when charged on Monday alleged that the constable kicked him.

Witness: No, I didn't say a word.

P.C. Price: Did you say to them?

Witness: No, I didn't say a word.

P.C. Price: I said to them, "I'm not a constable."

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Witness:

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Last week the deaths registered in 23 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual death-rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population.

In London 2,690 births and 1,223 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 1 above, and the deaths 77 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 in London from all causes, which had been 19.4, 19.3, and 18.5 in the preceding 3 years, further fell to 17.9.

During the 4 weeks ending May 3, the death-rate averaged 18.5 per 1,000, being 0.5 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the 10 years, 1886-95.

The 1,523 deaths included 137 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 41 from diphtheria, 96 from whooping-cough, 4 from enteric fever, 10 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not 1 death from small-pox, from typhus, from any ill-defined form of continued fever, or from cholera; thus, 299 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 96 above the corrected average weekly number.

In Greater London 3,671 births and 1,048 deaths were registered, corresponding to annual rates of 31.1 and 16.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

In the Outer Ring, 31 deaths from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 8 from "fever," and 1 from diarrhoea were registered. Ten deaths from measles occurred in Willesden sub-district, and 4 in Bexley sub-district; 9 deaths from diphtheria and 15 from whooping-cough occurred in West Ham district; 4 deaths from whooping-cough occurred in Cradley, 4 in Walsall, and 4 in Hornsey sub-districts.

Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths, concerning all but 4 of which inquests were held. Of these 51 deaths, 11 were cases of suicide, while the remaining 40 were attributed to accident or negligence. Eight of these were referred to vehicles in the streets, 3 to drowning, and 3 of infants under 1 year to suffocation in bed.

In the museum at St. Peterburg a bank-note is exhibited which is probably the oldest in the world. It is of the Imperial Bank of China, and dates from the year 1399 before Christ.

A new terror has been added to the lives of the charitably-disposed. Some one has compiled what he calls "the charitable 10,000," and is going to publish the list in book form.

The total quantity of dead meat, including rabbits, imported into the United Kingdom reached 4,281,924cwt. in the last 4 months, as compared with 3,861,216cwt. in the corresponding period of 1895 and 3,370,349cwt. in that of 1894.

In his annual report, Dr. Wald (medical officer for the vestry of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark) declares that 1 person in 14 of the population of the parish is born, grows up, drinks, eats, sleeps, works, and often dies within the 4 walls of a 4-roomed tenement.

Princess Mary Adelaide was present at the annual festival of the Ragged School Union at the Queen's Hall. The annual report showed that the income last year was £15,613, that by £700, R.H. subsequently presented good conduct prizes and certificates.

The executors of the late Col. North have decided to complete the gigantic scheme undertaken by him and now in progress at Mariakerke, west of Ostend. The scheme includes the building of an enormous hotel, sporting club-house, and racecourse, church, theatre, parks, promenades, electric railways, and cycle track.

At a dinner of the Royal Blind Pension Society in the Hotel Metropole, the Duke of Cambridge, who presided, in proposing a toast, defended and justified his policy while head of the Army, and afterwards warmly pleaded the cause of the society. Subscriptions were announced amounting to over £2,500.

A wonderfully rich gold discovery is reported from Black Creek, Tumbarumba, about 100 miles from Albany, N.S.W. The discoverers obtained 332oz. of gold from a stone weighing 44lb. Mining operations have been carried on in the district with varying success for some years, but this is the first remarkably rich find.

Two women were fighting in Saltford, when a passer-by, a farrier named Knox, tried to pacify them. Both women turned on Knox, and 1 of them, running into his house, brought out a brass mantel ornament, with which she felled the peacock, badly fracturing his skull. He is in the infirmary, and his assailant is in custody.

Mr. Hicks held an inquest at H.M. Prison, Wandsworth on Richard Oakley, 22, a prisoner undergoing sentence. He was by trade a mackintosh pouch maker, and was admitted into the gaol on Oct. 21, 1895. Soon afterwards he contracted phthisis, and was removed to the prison hospital on Jan. 13, remaining there until his death. Dr. Dierdorff, who testified that death was due to consumption, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A woman named Charlotte Kelly, residing at Wick, near Littlehampton, had summoned a neighbour named Joseph Mant for alleged assault, and Mant had summoned the woman's husband for a similar offence. The woman Kelly's dead body was found in the River Arun, and when the cases were called on for hearing at Arundel, Mant was allowed to withdraw the summons, and the other was struck out.

There were several amusing incidents at the Shielfield Park match during the Australians' innings. The country people, who many of them had honoured the occasion with the delicious fashions of 30 years ago, had all of them come out for the day, and not necessarily for the cricket. They strolled about the field of play in the most casual fashion, and on the game was stopped while an elderly lady wearing a beaded bonnet strode determinedly across the ground carrying a baby.

The coroner for Herts held an inquest at Redbourn into the circumstances attending the death of Miss Hatton, mistress of the infant school there. Deceased, with her mother, was walking along the London-nd. when they were both knocked down by a hay cart in which were 2 men, the driver being hit first at the bottom of the cart. One wheel of the cart passed over Miss Hatton's head. A doctor pronounced the driver to be suffering from the effects of drink, and

he was arrested. A verdict of manslaughter was returned.

The opening dinner of the English Club at Paris was a signal success. Mr. Austin Lee presided.

The deepest mine in the world is the Lamort coal mine in Belgium, 3,400ft. deep.

"Going to pot" is a reminder of the days when boiling to death was a legal punishment of parricides.

The signal "men" on 2 American railroads are women. They are said to be most efficient at this exacting work.

A law has been passed in France which forbids the vending of margarine by sellers of butter. This absolutely prevents all fraud.

The annual regimental dinner of the 2nd Life Guards will take place on June 5 at the Hotel Metropole, the Prince of Wales in the chair.

The Massachusetts census shows that the women outnumber the men by more than 70,000.

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The Queen has sent the Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution a donation of £50, on the occasion of its completing its 10th year of existence.

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House rent has increased enormously at Liverpool. A man, pupil at a board school, was fined 10s. for striking a pupil with a cane on the head and back. A doctor certified that great violence must have been used.

A watchman named Bruckshaw (43), employed at a chemical works near Manchester, in the course of his rounds walked into a tank of vitriol.

He was alive when taken out, but has suffered to terrible injuries.

Maj. Cropp, hon. sec. of the Royal Military Tournament, is now well advanced in his preparations for the opening of the great show, the 17th of this month, on the 28th, and the Prince of Wales has promised to be present.

For "Chestnut Sunday" at Hampton Court the weather was fine, and there were thousands of visitors. The numerous chestnut trees which form the famous avenue presented a beautiful sight, although they were not quite in full bloom.

The carat is an imaginary weight that expresses the fineness of gold, or proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal. An ounce of gold is divided into 24 carats, and gold of 22 carats fine is gold which consists of 22 parts pure gold, the other 2 parts being silver, copper, or other alloy.

It has been proved by actual experiment that tea retards digestion. An infusion of 1 per cent. of tea causes a visible delay; 3 per cent. infusion will delay the digestion sometimes as much as 12 times the normal period; 10 per cent. decoction arrests the digestion of all starch foods.

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Instead of expressing regret he got off his machine and struck the lad. Fined 2s. and costs.

At the meeting of the Surrey County Council at Kingston it was reported that during the previous quarter 397 dogs seized under the rabies order had been destroyed; 20 were suspected to be suffering from rabies, and it had bitten several other animals, one a slow dog, valued at £20. All were destroyed, the Croydon Corporation paying compensation.

The Council is trying to put down gambling, and a conference on the subject was recently held under the presidency of the Bishop of Sydney. In the course of the speeches it was stated that there were 200 professional bookmakers in Sydney, not to mention a host of amateurs, and that betting was on the increase among women.

The imports of flour continue to increase. Counted as wheat, they amounted to 4,225,833cwt. in the 8 months of the year. This is an increase of 300,000cwt. over the same period of last year. We have, in the time named, decreased our wheat imports, and increased those of flour—a fact that does not show progress on the part of our millers.

In spite of dairy schools at home, the imports of butter continue to increase. This year, in 4 months, they amounted to 1,030,241lb., or 23,000lb. more than in the same period of last year, which had a larger increase on its predecessor.

A gantlet named Burgess was fined 45s. and costs at Croydon for allowing his dog out unmuzzled. When captured by the police it was found to be suffering from rabies, and it had bitten several other animals, one a slow dog, valued at £20. All were destroyed, the Croydon Corporation paying compensation.

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station on Tounan Island has been abandoned.

The farmers of Yorkshire are starting dairy farms on the co-operative principle.

Mr. Yale Lee has been appointed of the County Courts of Cheshire.

Four more Armenian agitators have been sentenced to death at Constantinople.

The personal estate of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg has been swum at £3,028.

According to returns published in the Madagascan campaign cost 5,922 lives.

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MRS. H.
H. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., Aldersgate-street,

SOPHIE FARLEY
WOULD be glad to hear of her Husband
WILLIAM FARLEY, who left Liverpool for
Cordon 3 years ago—16, Belgrave-road, Kensington.

WILL ARTHUR EDWARD GLADWELL
SEND to me his address. He will be pleased
to hear from me, and she wishes to say there
was a mistake in the advertisement that he
met his own wife. Address—16, Belgrave-road,
Kensington, L.W.

SLOATE.
THE family of WM. SLOATE, who, about 1840,
kept the King's Head, 10, Whitechapel-road, and
left it to his son, Samuel Sloate, may be
heard of by applying to Mr. DE BERNARDI,
16, Bedford-road, Kensington.

JAMES GREEN.
WANTED, a WESTERN FIFER HOR-
SE, black, brachay, bold, muscular, 5 ft. 3 in.
(under the Metropolitan Asylum Board),
for a number of years, and to be used for
driving, not to exceed 15—apply to the Master,
at the Hospital, either personally (to 15) or by
letter to Mr. MICHAEL BROWN, 16, Argyll-road,
Kensington, L.W., where he will be
sure of something to his advantage.

MISSING.
11.30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst.,
PERCY BRYANT, 16, Argyll-road, looks older
than his 16 years, has a shaved, fair complexion,
fair hair; last seen was wearing a
dramatic uniform, and in his hand, his parents
are anxious—Information to OMBRE, 16, Argyll-
road, Kensington, L.W., or to
MR. BRYANT, 16, Argyll-road, Kensington, L.W.

LOST.—NO REWARD.
One in a single PEARL TIE PIN—Address
first instance, M. Morris 16, People's Arched-
gate, Liverpool.

WILLIAM BINDLOSS Deceased
PUBLISHED TO THE LIGHT COURT OF JUSTICE
in the matter of the Estate of William Bindloss (late 1866)
the persons claiming to be next of kin
according to the statement of the deceased
will be entitled to a share of the estate
between £500 and £1,000, to be paid to the Master
of the Workhouse of the West Union Society.

UNCLAIMED MONEY AND PROPERTY.

A FREE REGIMENT
ALL Persons are invited to send envelope for
which will be informed whether any specific
sums are due to our company and up-to-date
list of persons entitled to receive same, with name
of persons and amount—15, Strand, London.

ATTWOOD'S DETECTIVE OFFICES.
Established 1860.
CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
WATCHING Suspects, Detectives, Lost Friends, Secret
or other services—Terms moderate. Interviews free
in all cases.

MATRIMONIAL.

ATMORIY.—A reliable medium for all de-
tails of marriage, post free in envelope, 3
samples, no fees of any kind whatever.—Address—
16, Argyll-road, Kensington.

HOUSEKEEPER, Mr. H., thoroughly domesticated,
would like to meet honourable man, 30-
40, married, no children, 16, Argyll-road, Kensington.

GENERAL.—Wishes to meet a Lady, with
small means, from 25 to 30, to view marriage
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WIDOWER, merchant, middle-aged, no em-
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